

COMFORTS
"OUR LITTLE BIT"

Yesterday "Our Little Bit" Society sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., two cases of war comforts to be forwarded as follows:—

To the Commandant, "The Chestnuts," Sheldford Red Cross Hospital, Camba, England:—360 rolled bandages, 103 suits, pyjamas, 52 white woollen knitted belts, 50 pairs white woollen bed socks, 18 white woollen caps, 40 eye bandages, 13 khaki woollen caps, 14 many-tail bandages, and 25 pairs cloth slippers.

To the Matron, Hospital Auxillaire, 113, Hottel, France:—336 rolled bandages, 115 pairs stretcher boots, 70 eye bandages, 25 pairs cloth slippers, 115 flannel vests, 16 pairs white woollen bed-socks, 6 white woollen caps, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 5 bags swabs, and 1 lot magazines.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb writes that during the last two weeks the City Hall Work Party has packed the following articles, which have been sent in two cases to Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Sec., Red Cross Fund, Raval Pindi, India:—12 dressing-gowns, 98 bed-jackets, 58 prs. slippers, 19 dozen handkerchiefs, 14 tray-cloths, 41 milk-covers, 57 prs. pyjamas, 28 night-shirts, 19 surgeons' coats, 19 wash gloves, 51 eye-bandages, 20 cap-bandages, 26 mops, 10 small pillows, 27 shrouds, 4 dish-cloths, 3 table-cloths, 4 hold-alls, 33 prs. bed-socks, 7 knitted caps, 2 knitted waistcoats, playing-cards and tobacco.

Beside the articles in the above list, there were given locally:—200 vests, 100 shirts, 150 handkerchiefs, 58 mufflers and 150 prs. socks.

We hear on behalf of the Hospital to which the cases were sent that mosquito nets are "desperately needed." A Fund has been started in the Work Party for the purchase of net, and many kind helpers have given most generously. Any further donations towards this object will be gratefully received. Empty jam-jars will also be much appreciated, as the home-made jams, jellies and pickles made by Mrs. Nicol are coming into such demand that it is hard to keep up the supply of pots.

We received a present of 50 pairs of straw slippers last week, and thank the kind donor very much indeed.

It gives one pleasure to record the work of the Mothers' Union Branch of the City Hall Work Party, which meets at the Helena May Institute. The workers number about 30, and the weekly average, which has been kept all through the summer, has been 33 articles sent in; sometimes the number rose to 60 and 70.

It has been brought before us that some of the helpers who have given us money to have garments made in their name—it is not always convenient, or possible, to do the actual work oneself—are under the impression that the work is all given out to Chinese tailors. This is not the case. One tailor is employed who does the heavier pieces, but, otherwise, as far as the money goes we employ capable women with good recommendations who would otherwise be without work. We would, of course, be glad to spend the money in helping Englishwomen, but, so far, only two have come to us. The rest have been Chinese, Portuguese and Eurasian. We hope this may be clearly understood, as we would not wish people to give under a misapprehension. We are exceedingly grateful to those who have helped us in this matter, and hope they will continue their kind donations. At the present we are helping three women.

ETHEL M. STABB.

The following letters have been received:—

2, Cavendish Square, W.
August 30th, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—I beg to thank you very heartily for the splendid consignment of clothing and hospital requisites that you have sent us. They are all most useful, particularly the shirts, vests, dressing-gowns and pyjamas. We are sure that the wool and the canvas will be most acceptable in the convalescent hospitals. All the things arrived in good condition and we are more than grateful for your kind interest and help.

Again thanking you—Yours faithfully
(Sd.) MYRA M. GIBSON,
BEATRICE

(General Manager for President and Head of Depot).
Mrs. N. J. Stabb,
City Hall Work Party,
City Hall, Hongkong.

Extract from a private letter acknowledging the receipt of a box of garments sent by the City Hall Work Party:

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT
CRICKET

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

In this match at King's Park, at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow, the elevens will be composed of the following:

Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, K. McCaskill, A. de Sousa, R. Pestonji, J. H. Mead, D. J. Mackenzie, L. E. S. Hodge, C. J. Stapleton, and W. T. Elson.

Civil Service:—E. W. Hamilton (Captain), B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, W. Dixon, W. H. Edmunds, F. J. Ling, R. C. Wicheil, T. McCormack, F. W. Wood, J. C. C. Fletcher, and P. T. Lambie. Reserve, S. E. Alderman.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the C.R.C. against Craigengower to-morrow, at 2.15 p.m., on the C.R.C. ground—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), Un Hui Fan, Ho Wing Kiu, Ng Sze Yuen, Chow Yat Cheong, Wong Po Keung, Yew Man Chan, G. Lee, H. Ching, Wong Kwok Kwong, and Wei Lee Son. Reserve, J. Wong.

UNIVERSITY v. HONGKONG C.C.

The University will meet the Hongkong Cricket Club to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground.

Teams:—University:—A. L. Rumjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby, Fane, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, J. D. Wright, G. Hall, J. M. Jack, W. Gittens, D. K. Samy, Chua Sin Kah, and Cheak Toon Lock.

Hongkong C.C.:—D. E. Donnelly, H. E. Hollands, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, F. E. Josland, M. M. Maas, L. D. McNicoll, Lieut. Col. Morgan, Lieut. Murray, H. E. Muriel and H. H. Tayler.

BILLIARDS

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 88th Company R.G.A. gained a commanding lead over the R.A.M.C. in this competition at the Soldiers' Club on Wednesday night, two of their players winning by over 100 points and the third by 51. At the commencement of play the Artillerymen were 12 points ahead, but at the close of play they had increased this lead to 274 points. Bomber Drummond played an especially good game for the gunners. Scores:—

R.A.M.C. 88th CO. R.G.A.
Col. G. B. Crisp 92 Cpl. Gillard200
Sgt. Clarke149 Gr. Curtis200
Lt. Murray97 Br. Drummond.....200

3rd Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow
June 28th, 1917.

My Dear,—The handsome gift of garments (Red Cross) arrived safely yesterday. Such excitement! The Sister and Nurses in turn visited my duty room to examine and admire the lovely things. I can tell you they all envied me having such a ripping stock of goods. Our Matron, Miss Hope Kerr, thinks the Hongkong women are splendid to do such work; two murmured they were superior to our own Red Cross garments. I think the flannel being so well chosen adds very much to the charm of the things. We used to have such outrageous colours of bed-jackets the men wouldn't wear them; lately they have been improved. It really was funny yesterday while the things were all displayed in the Duty Room. The different sergeants from the Orderly Rooms crying out: "Don't forget me, Sister, before you pack them away!" Really the pyjamas were most tempting, and the Tommies in 12 A and B Wards will be great swells. The reversible jackets were greatly admired, and I'm quite certain it is a new idea for Stobhill. We have a great many badly fractured shoulders and arms, and they will be most useful. Really the machine stitching and general finishing-off of the sewing is awfully neat. The boots for trench feet are also very neat and greatly admired. (I feel as if I were getting to the end of adjectives, but I do want you all to understand how everyone here, including myself, has gone into absolute raptures over the things.) The shirts are very neatly made, and a good shape, too; also the bed-jackets. The bed-jackets come in very useful, especially in the winter-time. In fact, when Miss Kerr pays her daily visit, if a bed-patient is without a bed-jacket she wants to know the reason why. I'm sure my Wards will beat the lot!

And, oh! the dressing-gowns! I really have not seen any here half so pretty or useful. They are the very thing, and so clean-looking—cheery too, with the scarlet edging. What do you call the cloth they are made of? Capt. M. admired them tremendously. I felt very sorry I couldn't present him with one. He suggested us having a fancy-dress ball! At the same time he greatly appreciates having the lovely gift sent to his Wards. He is a fine man.

— says she'll steal a dressing-gown for her holidays, but I guess she'll not get a chance!

None of the patients have worn the garments yet, but when they do I'll get a few of them to spin you a yarn.

Miss Kerr wrote right away to the Women Workers' Association thanking them for the gift. I haven't sent off my letter yet. I've only written a line to S. T. & Co. and the London agents. The other will take some doing.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
A FAULT CONFESSED.

A coolie pleaded guilty to the theft of a live chicken, saying that he stole it from a man in Shaohai Street, Yau-mat. Inspector Gordon stated that the man was carrying the chicken concealed underneath his trousers when he was arrested.

A sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

AN UNDESIRABLE.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a lady's jacket.

The record showed that defendant was an undesirable who had been banished from Penang, and had been warned by the local authorities against remaining in the Colony.

Mr. Dyer Ball passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

A GAME OF CHANCE.

Nineteen Chinese—seven men and twelve women—were charged with gambling.

It was stated that the defendants were playing *Ngaan Poi* at a house in Queen's Road West. This house has been only lately rented, and there was no furniture of any description to warrant the suggestion that the house was used as a dwelling place. Most of the women arrested had come from Wanchai and Central.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined the first defendant \$200, and each of the others \$4.

AN ARMED JUNK.

Two Chinese boatwomen were charged with having five Winchester rifles on their junk in Victoria Harbour without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Preston appeared for the defence. It was stated that the junk was lying off the Harbour Office, and when the defendants saw a party of searchers coming aboard they threw the rifles into the water, but the weapons were recovered by means of grapplers.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$250 each.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AN AMAH.

An amah was charged with the theft of five pairs of gold bangles, a pair of pearl-mounted silver bangles, and three gold rings, of the total value of \$631, from two Chinese women at No. 516, Queen's Road West.

It was stated that the defendant was the servant of both complainants. On Tuesday night both complainants went out, leaving the defendant to look after their things. They returned after ten o'clock to find that their leather boxes had been broken open and the jewellery stolen. It was said that the defendant was seen by people of the house to go in and out of the house several times that night.

Defendant stated that she had seen several visitors enter complainant's rooms that night, and what happened after that she did not know.

The case was remanded.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A BOAT.

Four men were charged with armed robbery.

It appeared that at about 8.45 o'clock on the night of the 23rd instant, a passenger boat, manned by two boatwomen, went alongside the Yee Kee Wharf just behind the new typhoon shelter at Yau-mat, and shortly afterwards four men asked to be carried over to a lighter in the direction of Taikotsui. When the boat was about 200 yards from the shore, the men fell on the women and started to wrench their bangles away from them. Two women fought hard, and in the course of the struggle the boat capsized and they were all thrown into the water. They were rescued at once, with the exception of one man, who swam to a lighter belonging to the P. & O. Co., clinging to a cable, and thus escaped notice. Before half-an-hour had elapsed, however, the man cried for help and was rescued. The whole party was then taken to Yau-mat Police Station by a watchman of the P. & O. lighter, and then to the Water Police Station.

Inspector Gordon, who related the facts of the case, stated that one of the women was sent to hospital with a wound in her neck. The accused, when searched, were found to possess oranges and short lengths of wire, presumably for gagging purposes. A similar case happened about twelve months ago, in which two women, who were the victims, were drowned.

The case was remanded.

THE RUNAWAY TRUCK CASE.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer Ball in which two Chinese youths were charged with the manslaughter of a small Chinese girl on the 18th inst.

Dr. Macfarlane stated that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body. The skull was almost cut in two; there was a big cut commencing from the right ear upwards. The cause of death was a fractured skull.

Mr. A. K. Reiton, an American missionary, of Kowloon, stated that he was buying provisions at a shop in Queen Victoria Street when his attention was attracted by the rumbling of wheels outside the shop. He rushed out of the shop and saw the truck, which was out of control, run into a little girl and kill her.

The statements made by the defendants at the charge-room were read. They were to the effect that when the truck got out of control, the defendants shouted out to the people to get out of the way. The deceased was unfortunate in not being able to get out of the way and was killed.

The case was again adjourned.

A FIGHT AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

J. Beltran, a watchman on one of the new ships under construction at the Kowloon Docks, was summoned by Ayres J. Carneiro, another watchman, for assault.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. Gardiner for the defendant.

It was stated that the complainant's duty was to see that all those working under him did their duties properly. Defendant did not do his duty as it should have been done, and complainant reported the matter to the chief watchman of the Kowloon Docks, Mr. Tucker. Defendant fell in a temper on being cautioned for neglect of duty, and waited outside the Dock gate for complainant. A fight ensued, and complainant had the worst of it.

Complainant deposed that defendant challenged him to fight, but he refused. Defendant then struck him a blow in the face, knocking him down. He did not resist; he only put up his hands to ward off the blows.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, complainant admitted that he had a stick, but denied that he used it. He was not a strong man in spite of his robust appearance.

Mr. Thomas, gatekeeper at the Kowloon Docks, stated that defendant challenged complainant to fight outside the Dock gates. Complainant refused, saying it was not necessary to go out; it would be quite suitable inside. Defendant then took off his coat and knocked complainant down. Complainant got up and seized hold of a ticket board and tried to strike defendant with it. Defendant again knocked him down.

The defendant was convicted of assault and disorderly conduct, and fined ten dollars.

PHILATELISTS' NEW CURIO.
AMERICAN STAMP WITH ERROR.

A mistake by the United States Government in printing its sheets of two-cent stamps has given wide-awake dealers an opportunity to indulge in the liveliest speculation in current stamps that has been known for several years. It is the first time since the American Government began issuing adhesive postage stamps in 1847, that an actual error in value has been made. On one of the plates of the red two-cent stamps there are three stamps bearing the numeral "5" on each side of the word "cents," instead of "2." When the error was discovered the Post Office Department recalled all the copies, but a large number of them got out, and the collectors of United States stamps have been making great efforts to get them.

The error plate contains four sheets of 100 stamps each. One of these sheets is one error and another sheet contains two errors. When the mistake was first discovered, and it was believed few sheets had been sold, a few of the complete sheets, with the errors, sold for \$200 and more apiece. It is estimated that 50,000 plates were printed with the error.

There has been a steady fall in price, and recently a dealer sold a few copies at auction, the first time they have been offered at public sale. A single error brought \$7.10, while copies of the two errors, which are connected in the double-error sheet, went for \$11.00. A complete sheet of the single error went for \$7.60.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"
GOLF CLUBS.

LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.

INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

MASHIES.

BAFFIES.

MID IRONS.

BRASSIES.

DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS.

PUTTERS.

LOFTERS.

NIBLIES.

OLEEKS.

MASHIE NIBLIES.



No. EWB.

HICKORY SHAFTS.

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

13

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,
LIMITED.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Exceptional facilities for quick delivery of

General Imports.



[1285]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

ARE SHOWING

SPECIAL
SPORTING
MATERIALS.

COATS \$15.00 TO \$30.00 IN

HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS
TWEEDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the Penang Harbour Board. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo, and Coal, and Warehousing. Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang.

[1205]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [1206]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [124]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"RANEE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [125]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Guild Offices, 10, Des Voeux Road, at 2.30 p.m., TO-DAY (FRIDAY), October 26th. It is hoped that every member in port will make an effort to attend.

L. DOLIVEIRA, Secretary. [1197]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1917, commencing at 2.15 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

[1198]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

TO be held in the grounds at Government House by kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 2 to 6 p.m. Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

PRICE OF ADMISSION: Adults ... 20 cents. Children ... 10

All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L. badge free.

A Children's Chinese play ... 3 p.m. Children's Ballet & Variety Entertainment ... 5 p.m.

Tea and Refreshments, Lucky Well, Xmas Tree, Hop, La, Events, useful and attractive articles on the various stalls for children and grown-ups.

Prices moderate. No child taken. [1193]

INTIMATIONS

OUR + DAY.

ADDITIONAL

BY kind arrangement with Messrs J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN, The "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

will give a Special Performance under the Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General VENTRIS, Commodore SANDEMAN, R.N., at the

VICTORIA THEATRE,

ON MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, at 9.15 P.M.

THE WHOLE OF THE NET PROCEEDS

WILL BE GIVEN TO "OUR DAY" FUND

Bookings at MOUTRIE'S opens To-day (Wednesday), 24th October, at 9 A.M.

Stalls ... \$3

Dress Circle ... \$2

[1195]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE ROBERT of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4009 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17548 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARRERIO DE LEBARON (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Locomotives and Reversers at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SALE OF REVERSERS AND LOCOMOTIVES ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY," will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of SATURDAY, November 3rd.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. British Section. WEN TEE CHANG, Managing Director. Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1179]

G. R. E.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[118]

VEGETABLE AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having

been just collected orders

solicited for Autumn or early

Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on

application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY

Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

[1163]

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF

WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.

Price \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.

Price \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.

Price 75 Cents per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Telephone 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

[12]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th OCTOBER, 1917.

SIGNS OF DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

The German authorities have always

boasted—and with reason—that their

system of national discipline governs the

civilian as completely as the soldier.

But, efficient though the system has shown

itself to be, it would seem that the Imperial

authorities have failed to allow for

that very important element, the human

factor. The "human machine" even in

Germany must necessarily be human as

well as mechanical, and it is in this fact

that the crucial test of German methods

is involved. The experiment—lasting

more than forty years—has been an interest-

ing one, and perhaps, it is even yet too

early to judge of its success or failure.

Nevertheless, after nearly three years of

stupendous effort, there are certain indica-

tions which may be noted as the strains

which show the direction in which the

political winds are blowing.

It is a truism that this is a war of the

factory as much as of the fighting man,

and it is therefore vital to watch belligerent

industrial troubles should be

avoided at all costs. Whatever difficulties

this fact might present to the govern-

ments of free and democratic countries,

it might reasonably have been expected

that the well-drilled German would

accept it as a first principle of

national conduct. Yet the fact remains

that, while during the first quarter

of 1916 there were only 22 strikes

in Germany, during the same portion of

1917 the number had risen to 100. In the

first-named period 22 works were affected,

the maximum number of strikers at any

one time (as shown by official figures)

being 2,989. During the first three months

of 1917, 191 works were affected and the

strikers numbered no fewer than 63,939.

Though these figures are not large com-

pared with those of industrial disputes

in many countries prior to the war, the

comparison between the two periods

quoted, during a time calling for the utmost national effort, is worthy of attention. It is noteworthy, too, that the official statement from which the foregoing figures have been obtained does not give the slightest indication of the duration of the strikes, which included disputes in such important industries as mining, engineering and metal-working. It is, of course, impossible to verify these figures, but we may assume that the German Government's statistics are not likely to magnify the disputes; indeed, it is not their usual policy to allude at all to any such occurrences unless they are likely to be pretty generally known. Taking these facts in conjunction with the accounts of rioting and severe repressive measures which have been given by unbiased neutral travellers, we may fairly conclude that the great German machine is not working as smoothly as its inventors had expected. The cause of the grit in the cog-wheels the political student must decide for himself; one will ascribe it to war-weariness, another to democratic dislike of autocratic methods. But, whatever the cause, it is evident that the grip of the authorities upon a hitherto submissive people is losing something of its power. The mailed fist has apparently been attacked by a political neuritis—an insidious disease which often results in complete loss of power in the affected limb.

Nor are the signs of discontent confined to the ranks of industry; they have recently been revealed in the ranks of the Navy and Army and in the Reichstag. There is a growing demand for peace and for domestic reform. The people are beginning to claim their right to a voice in the control of their destinies. The ease with which the Russians escaped from the serfdom and soul-destroying forces of autocracy has been an object lesson for the dragooned and docile subjects of the KAISER, who are compelled to ask themselves what they are fighting for now that the dreams of conquest, big indemnities and world-power, in which they indulged at the beginning of the war, have vanished. They have the declaration of the British PRIME MINISTER that the Allies would discuss peace with a democratic Government of Germany in a very different spirit from that in which they would discuss it with Germany as governed to-day. They have also the assurance of President Wilson that the United States is not fighting for material advantages, and that, in fact, the great Democracy of the West is in arms against the German system rather than against the German people. The German Socialist delegates have returned from Stockholm with the message that there can be no peace in the world with Kaiserism. Will the German people be content indefinitely to sacrifice themselves in order to buttress the ruling caste, to uphold the ideas of feudalism in which the government of the many remains in the hands of the few? The long, bitter, terrible struggle has cut away shams and subterfuge and brought mankind face to face with naked realities and bed-rock truths, and in the last analysis it is seen that the war is being waged by the Allies for the triumph of ideals of free government with power vested in the hands of the people. There is every reason to believe that this conception is taking hold of the Germans, and, although it may be some time before it permeates the whole nation, it is indeed something gained that a start has been made.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they

have received a telegram from their

Singapore office stating that the issue of

Straits Settlements 1 per cent. War Loan

Bonds will close on November 14th.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club have

arranged an attractive programme for

their opening cruise to-morrow (Sat-

urday). The races commence at 2.30 p.m.

and finish at 4 p.m. with a scratch four-

oars race for which the Yacht Club have

entered two crews and the V.R.C. and the

Middlesex Regiment one each. The

prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Pollock.

The band of the 18th Infantry will play

selections during the afternoon, and tea

will be served on the lawn. The Club

extends a cordial invitation to the ladies

and friends of members to be present.

The officials for the day are—Yachting:

Starter—Mr. H. W. Bird; Time-keepers:

Messrs. D. K. Blair and C. D. J. Bell.

Rowing: Starter and Umpire—the Hon.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.; Judge—Mr.

E. Ballock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, Mr. C.

A. Peel, dealing with a question put by

"Antiquated Outpost," refers to the

"rules of Auction Bridge published this

year by the Portland Club, London."

This would mean that the Committee of

the Portland Club have chosen a year like

this to revise the Rules of Auction

Bridge—an absolutely inconceivable sug-

gestion, as most of the members of the

card-playing clubs in London are other-

wise engaged at present. They are still

playing in England under the Laws finally

approved and adopted by the Com-

mittee of the Portland Club in May, 1914,

after being framed by the Card Com-

mittee of that Club with the co-operation

of a representative of each of the follow-

ing Clubs:—The Baldwin, The Bath, The

St. James, The Turf and White's.

But in any case your correspondent's

direction to "Antiquated Outpost" to

consult these 1917, or rather 1914, rules,

can be no answer to the latter's question,

which, epitomised, was whether English

or American Rules of Auction Bridge

are the more generally played in Hong-

kong. By the former I mean the 1914 code

of the Portland Club mentioned above,

and by the latter the new Code of Laws

framed by the Whist Club of New York

in 1915, the salient feature of which was

the introduction of a rule by which a bid

of a greater number of tricks takes pre-

cedence of a bid of a lesser number,

irrespective of the value of the call.

"Antiquated Outpost's" letter, al-

though published several days ago, did

not elicit a reply in your columns, as

presumably none of your readers cared to

write and admit that the majority of

residents in a British Colony elect to

play under the American Rules. I do not

wish to discuss this point, but will merely

observe that when I sit down to a card

table on British soil, I prefer to play

under rules made in London rather than

in New York.—Yours faithfully,

"OLD ETONIAN."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 25th.

SWATOW DECLARES INDEPENDENCE OF CANTON.

It is stated that Mok King-yu, Defence

Commissioner of Swatow and Chit Chow,

has declared independence of Canton.

Most of the Cantonese merchants have

recently returned, and deliveries of

goods have ceased.

It will be remembered that Mok re-

quested the Tuchun of Fokien to send

him troops the other day.

ARMIES' DEPARTURE FOR HUNAN.

The 1st Army, commanded by Ma

Chai, and the 2nd commanded by Lam

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
WHOLE GERMAN LINE MUST GIVE WAY.
FRENCH CAPTURE EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.
GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IN FLANDERS.
ENEMY COMPLETELY REPULSED.

RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPES FROM RIGA GULF.
RUSSIAN ADMIRAL BLUDES GERMAN TRAP.

Franco-Belgian front.
LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.
GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 24th.
 A wireless German official report states:—Our counter-attacks almost completely ejected the enemy from our defences on the southern edge of Houthulst Wood.

EARLIER CABLES.

SEVEN COUNTER-ATTACKS WITHOUT RESULT.

London, October 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening again attacked our positions at Houthulst Wood and against the junction of the Anglo-French armies, but we completely repulsed him.

Since Monday the enemy has delivered seven counter-attacks without achieving any material results at any point. The Gloucesters successfully raided south-eastward of Gavrelle. They killed a number, blew up several dugouts, and captured a few prisoners.

COUNTER-ATTACKS DRIVEN OFF.
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Besides the attack reported in this morning's communiqué the enemy delivered two other counter-attacks last evening. In one case he attempted to advance along the line Westroosbeke-Poelcapelle road, but when 200 yards off our new positions he was engaged by our infantry with rifle and machine-gun fire and beaten off with loss.

The survivors, in endeavouring to withdraw, were caught by our artillery barrage and again suffered heavily.

The second attack, in considerable strength, immediately northward of the Ypres-Staden railway, was also met with rifle and machine-gun fire and driven off.

Early this morning another attack on our positions at Houthulst Forest and north-eastward of Veldhoek was completely repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

A less powerful attempt against the fortified farm captured by us yesterday south-eastward of Poelcapelle was equally unsuccessful.

Reciprocal artillery firing was active to-day, despite the unfavourable weather.

AERIAL WARFARE.

Flying yesterday was almost prevented by the weather, until in the afternoon our aeroplanes, despite rain and bad visibility, co-operated in the infantry's attack, continuously reporting progress and assisting with machine-guns.

Many rounds were fired on ground targets, including machine-gun emplacements, troops in shell-holes, marching and in villages. Many bombs in the daytime were dropped on billets, hutments, and infantry in shell-holes and trenches.

The enemy dropped many bombs during the last few nights on our forward areas, but his machines last night were not nearly so active, except in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk.

Our machines, as soon as darkness set in, vigorously attacked seven aerodromes. Bombs fell near the hangars, aeroplanes on the ground, and on the railway station at Courtrai.

Later they attacked a train and hit the rear portion, which burst into flames.

There was little air fighting. Two of the enemy's machines were brought down, two of ours collided over the enemy's lines, and one other is missing.

DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENTS.

We captured a few prisoners last night in patrol encounters south-westward of Havincourt.

The enemy artillery is active against our Houthulst Forest positions.

We carried out counter-battery work and destructive bombardments at different points.

Our artillery caused a large explosion in the Nieupoort sector.

The weather is wet and stormy.

An aeroplane reported missing on Sunday has since been located, the pilot being slightly wounded.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE STRATEGIC FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent with French Headquarters reports:—The strategic intention of the high command in the Aisne battle was to finally and completely thrust the enemy off the crest-line. We now hold practically the entire line of the crest between Craonne and Vauxaillon. In addition, we have got a commanding view of Ailette Valley from end to end. Also a view up the Ardon Valley, at the head of which stands Laon, and a view northward across the plain over the enemy communication to Anisy, in the upper Concy Forest. It will be long before the full strategic fruits of the victory are garnered.

A fleet of 70 Tanks co-operated very effectively, despite the breakneck ascents, accomplishing all that was required of them.

GENERAL PERSHING WITNESSES THE BATTLE.

General Pershing of the American Army witnessed the battle and inspected the conquered ground.

The enemy losses must have been extremely heavy. The reserves were crowded in the subterranean quarries, practically all the roofs of which were smashed in, causing the fall of immense masses of stones on the heads of enemy troops.

Our aeroplanes machine-gunned groups of infantry in line, also reserves, and bombed trains from a very low altitude at Laon station.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne the German artillery is particularly active in the sectors of La Royere and Les Bovelles, and in the regions of Malmaison. In front of our new front, which runs from Mont des Singes, the whole of which is in our possession, to Chavignon, the enemy did not attempt any infantry action.

Patrols sent out in the region of Chavignon and Vandesson brought back a large number of prisoners.

It is confirmed that the Tanks played an important part in yesterday's attack. The number of prisoners exceeds 8,000.

The booty counted includes 70 guns, 30 mine-throwers, 50 machine-guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—The French between Ailette and the Oesel heights, encountered a strong resistance and did not advance, owing to their heavy losses. Reinforcements later, supported by armoured cars, broke in on our positions, reaching Allement and Chavignon.

We withdrew from our untenable positions, blowing up the advanced batteries.

Simultaneously, repeated assaults southward of Filain, and also between Braye and Ailles, failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
EIGHT THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

Paris, October 24th.

A communiqué states:—The night generally was calm on the whole front. North of the Aisne the enemy did not counter-attack, but merely bombarded our new lines, especially in the region of Vandesson.

We are organising our gains.

So far we have captured 8,000 prisoners, including 160 officers, belonging to eight different divisions, including two Guards, also the staff of three regiments, including three Colonels.

It is confirmed that two enemy divisions placed in the reserve behind the front participated in yesterday's fighting and were severely handled.

FRENCH DEFEAT BEST GERMAN TROOPS.

A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne the attack this morning developed most brilliantly, despite the fog and rain, against the formidable defences garrisoned by Germany's best troops.

The first rush captured the line marked by the Fruty and Bohery quarries. Then Fort Malmaison, in the centre, fell.

The French, pushing forward, expelled the enemy from the Mont Parnasse quarries.

Progress on the left was equally successful, the villages of Allement and Vandesson being taken.

Our right carried the line to the heights commanding Purgny-Filain.

The troops in the centre, hustling fresh enemy reserves, stormed the village of Chavignon. The advance here reached a depth of 2½ miles.

The enemy losses were very heavy. Seven thousand, five hundred prisoners so far have been counted.

The enormous booty includes 25 guns. Our aviators were most admirable in the bad weather, keeping 160 feet above the lines.

ON THE MEUSE.

A violent enemy attack north east of Hill 344 on the right of the Meuse was repelled after a desperate fight.

The enemy obtained a footing in a work on our advanced line, but a vigorous counter-attack completely drove him out and our line was entirely restored. A German attempt on Caurieres Crest failed with heavy enemy losses.

LATER.

On the right of the Meuse there were brisk artillery actions in the region of Samogneux, Vacheraustille, Chaume and west of Donauy.

FRENCH SUCCESS COMPLETE.

Yesterday's battle on the Aisne was one of the most important since 1914.

Long months of preparation by both sides have really brought France and Germany to grips in this conflict, for which the Germans had massed the best troops and most powerful material.

The French success is complete. They have pushed beyond Fort Malmaison, which is the key to the position, to the Ailette Valley. Numerous German natural underground fortresses were smashed by sixteen-inch shells, and the occupants buried.

AN ARTILLERY BATTLE.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Headquarters reported:—In the evening the enemy reserves massed in the Ailette valley are being decimated by the French shells, and are unable to move to help their comrades on the

plateau, or retreat to safety behind the river. Many units have been without food for 24 hours.

The battle, from an artillery point of view, is one of the most important of the war. Never, except upon certain occasions in Flanders this summer, has there been such an enormous concentration of gun-power. The preparation lasted many days and the final hurricane between three and five this morning was of a most terrific intensity.

It was one of those rare occasions for a big infantry attack in the darkness, and an hour later, at daybreak, the battle had already retreated beyond the skyline, only the distant smoke and shell flashes showed that the fight at Malmaison was still undecided. The famous First Prussian Grenadiers defended Malmaison.

ADVANCE EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent with French Headquarters reports:—The success of the new advance has exceeded all expectations. Fresh captures are being signalled hourly.

The attack is comparable with the brilliant operations at Verdun in October and December last year. The victory is due equally to the wonderful preparatory work of the artillery and the gallantry of the infantry. The latter often fought very hard before reaching their objectives, for the resistance in some places was desperate, especially on the right.

The French advanced at a great speed, following a barrage of "75s" which was extremely deep in order to give the most effective support. They simply swept over every kind of obstacle. There were innumerable feats of individual courage. An officer in high command remarked to the Correspondent, "One could kneel before some of these men."

GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—The French did not continue their attack at Chavignon.

FRENCH "HEAVIES" POUND UNDERGROUND FORTRESSES.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Headquarters says:—The ground in to-day's Battle of the Aisne is sown with pitfalls in the shape of quarries or underground stone workings. Many are capable of sheltering hundreds of men. These quarries are scattered along the crest and honeycomb the slopes of the ravines leading to the Valley of Ailette and offer complete security from bombardment, except by the heaviest calibres. Some, however, are considered absolutely shell proof. These subterranean strongholds have been converted into modern field fortresses and many have been linked up by underground passages with sally-ports in the German trenches, held by strong garrisons of picked troops.

The artillery preparation began at 7.15, and increased gradually to last night's paroxysm of violence, surpassing the preparations for the Somme, Verdun and Flanders battles. The roofs and exits of the underground fortresses were pounded with the heaviest guns, with a view to smashing the roofs and blocking the entrances. Whenever the aeroplanes reported a breach, a flood of lighter shells was concentrated thereon with complete confusion. Aerial photographs demonstrated the substantial damage done to these Boche rabbit warrens.

The roof of the great Mont Parnasse quarry, capable of harbouring a brigade, has been pierced, and likewise the big Guilian quarry, in the centre.

The enemy resistance on the right was at Fort Malmaison, on the highest point of the plateau, which the French "heavies" battered out of recognition.

GERMAN LINE MUST GIVE WAY.
 The front of the attack measured six miles from Vauxaillon to La Royere Farm. The French assaulted in the darkness with such speed that before daybreak all the first objectives had been carried and a thousand prisoners counted. Present indications give reason to believe that the whole German line on

the western plateau must give way, the enemy employing in the morning in their threatened lines at least six divisions who were ordered to hold on at all costs.

A battle is raging for the possession of the western end of the long narrow barrier between the valleys of the Aisne and Ailette. This barrier between the rivers bars the approach from the south to Laon and is the strongest natural fortress in Northern France and the corner-stone of the Hindenburg Line. On a relief map it resembles a fantastically carved club, of which a narrow and irregular haft expands at Epin de Chevigny into a head consisting of a jumble of spikes and promontories, the spikes being the Aisne plateau with an average height of 630 feet and varying in width from a thousand yards to two miles.

The possessor of the main crest commands the Aisne Valley to the south and the Ailette Valley to the north and to the east from Chevigny. The enemy holds the crest, and the object of to-day's battle is to deprive the Boche of it. Everywhere along the crest the Germans face the French across a most narrow space, in places only twenty yards apart. The battle must be fought out on this narrow crest and ridge. French possession of the ridge will render German tenancy of the Ailette Valley beyond practically impossible. The French preparations were vast and included the building of emplacements for hundreds of guns, new roads and railways.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

London, October 24th.

The Admiralty announce that a destroyer was sunk as a result of a collision.

Two officers and 21 men were saved.

ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER TORPEDOED.

London, October 24th.

The armed merchant cruiser *Orona* was torpedoed and sunk on Friday. There were no casualties.

THE GULF OF RIGA BATTLE.
RUSSIAN WARSHIPS REJOIN BALTIC SQUADRON.

Petrograd, October 24th.

A despatch from Helsingfors states that the Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga have succeeded in rejoining the main Baltic Squadron.

The successful junction of the Riga Squadron with the main fleet was due to the strategy of Admiral Radzovoff, who outwitted the tremendous German efforts to entrap him.

Admiral Radzovoff's Squadron entered Finnish waters on the 19th inst. The crews of the main fleet lined up on the decks of the warships and enthusiastically welcomed their comrades.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

London, October 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—Between the Riga Gulf and Dvina we withdrew on Sunday without interruption on a wide front.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN CLAIM.

London, October 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Germans this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flietz-Tolmino, also the northern portion of Bainsizza.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY ATTACK.

Rome, October 24th.

An official report states:—The enemy has concentrated large forces, of which a large proportion are German.

The most intense artillery firing during the night on the northern portion of the Bainsizza marked the beginning of an attack, but owing to bad weather the fire decreased at dawn.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—A combined attack on the Italian front is in progress. Some thousands of prisoners have been captured.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS REINFORCE.

AUSTRIANS.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Practically the whole of the Austrian Army is now on the Italian Front. Also there are strong German reinforcements, which are apparently intended to attack Tolmino, perhaps in order to force the Italians to abandon the Bainsizza Plateau and retire to the right of the Isonzo.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 24th.

A German official report says:—Our combined attack on the Italian Front is progressing. We have taken some thousands of prisoners.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

NO PEACE TO THE ENEMY.

London, October 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British forces in East Africa telegraphs that the enemy is still retreating in the Mahenge area.

Under pressure in the Kilwa area the enemy is pushing south but resisting desperately.

The enemy also is being given no peace in the Lindi area.

Many deserters are coming in, and the spirits of our troops are excellent.

LATEST CABLES.

BELGIAN DETACHMENT ATTACKED.

London, October 24th.

A Belgian East African official report states:—Several companies of Germans, on the 13th inst., with four machine-guns, twice attacked a Belgian detachment entrenched north-east of the Littazue village, south-east of Mahenge. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 17 dead.

A speedy junction by the British and Belgian forces is apprehended.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NATION'S THANKS.

London, October 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George gave notice that on the 29th instant he would move that the thanks of the House of Commons be given to the Navy for its faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress, while guarding our shores and protecting us from attacks by a barbarous foe, and the commerce upon which the victory of the Allies depends. (Cheers.) Also to the Army, women, medical, and other auxiliary services for their unflinching courage and endurance in defending rights through sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they had set their hand until the liberty of the world is secured. Also to the gallant troops from the Dominions—(cheers)—from India, and the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield and taken their full share in the struggle for human freedom. To the Mercantile Marine—(cheers)—for their devotion to duty, with which they continued to carry vital supplies to the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril. And the House of Commons acknowledges with grateful admiration the valour and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country, and tenders its sympathy with their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

Paris, October 24th.

For the week the arrivals were 990, and the sailings 1,032.

The sinkings above 1,000 tons were 21, and below 1,000 tons one. Four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

London, October 24th.

An Italian official report states that the arrivals for the week were 437, and the sailings 414.

One steamer over and three under 1,500 tons were sunk and one vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gam*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

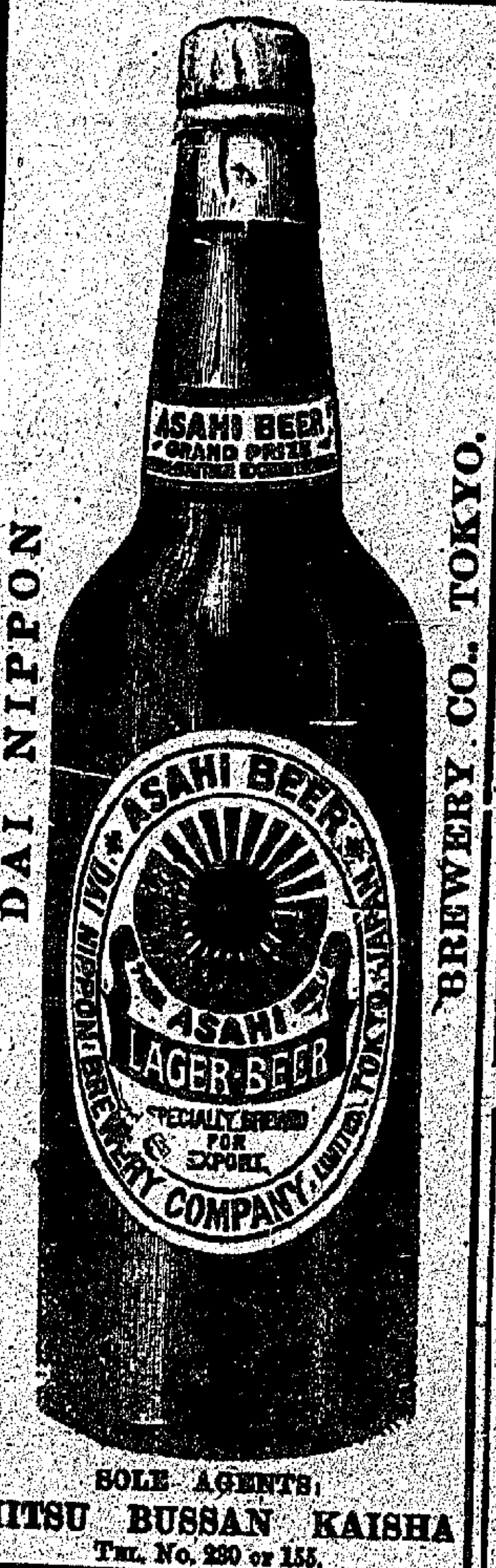
Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, indigestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and pleasant thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

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No matter what your respiratory organs may be under the influence of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled. It is a safe and pleasant thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

CURE FOR ASTHMA

[1049]

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LOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

[1049]

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MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

and by all Chemists.

[1049]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THERAPION No. 21

THERAPION No. 22

THERAPION No. 23

THERAPION No. 24

THERAPION No. 25

THERAPION No. 26

THERAPION No. 27

THERAPION No. 28

THERAPION No. 29

THERAPION No. 30

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

WAR-AIMS MEETINGS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, October 25th.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at a war-aims meeting at Portsmouth, said we had entered a phase of the war which none could contemplate without grave anxiety. Although trained since the commencement of the struggle, our soldiers were vastly superior to the trained forces of the Prussian autocracy. He emphasised that, despite the peace talk in the Reichstag and the flowing Peace Notes from German emissaries, we have never had up till to-day any offer of peace whatsoever. He wished the Germans to remember we cannot and will not make any peace without the concurrence and assent of the Dominions, who had come to help us in our great trouble, and we would not enter negotiations for peace behind the backs of our Allies. In addition to pooling material and men with our Allies, we pooled our honour. In making peace we must remember that the German Chancellor had said that International Law did not exist.

Sir Edward Carson solemnly declared he knew that Austria and Turkey did not want to continue fighting, and Germany's victories in Russia would not add anything to the result of the war. "We ought at present to be destroying every German business operation, taking care that we got the business for ourselves. We must show Germany that war by German methods did not pay."

SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

General Smuts was the principal speaker at a war-aims meeting in Sheffield, at which Admiral Sir John Jellicoe also spoke. Both speakers received a magnificent reception from an audience of six thousand.

General Smuts said that "the attitude of this and every other nation in the Empire is beyond praise, and the reward would come in due time."

He was certain that the nerves of the British people would prove even stronger than their steel. "We will not sheathe the sword until the threat of Prussian militarism is no longer hung over the world. We wanted arbitration to prevent future wars and permanent machinery established whereby peace could be maintained."

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe's SPEECH.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe said the men of the British Fleet watched patiently and soiled unremittingly for the day when they would sight and sink the enemy's fleet. (Cheers.) He deprecated the inclination of a small and noisy part of the nation to magnify the deeds of every body except their own countrymen, and said, "Don't let us belittle ourselves. Let us brag a bit. (Laughter.) The war is all but won. You have only to set your teeth and the war will be won." (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

WASHINGTON, October 25th. Negotiations for the purchase of six million Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican Government for melting and coining subsidiary silver have been broken off.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 24th. In the House of Commons Mr. R. Hunt asked for an assurance that no peace negotiations would be begun without the full knowledge and assent of the representatives of the great Dominions. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government would certainly not enter into peace negotiations without a prior consultation with the Dominions.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 24th. The Admiralty reports the arrivals for the week as 2,648, and the sailings 2,689. Seventeen over and eight under 1,900 tons were sunk and seven vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ROME, October 24th. A Bernese telegram states: "Apparently the continuance of closing the Austro-Hungarian frontier is due to the serious internal conditions in Austria-Hungary. Grave disorders, said to have a political origin, occurred at Brunn, where the troops intervened, and a number of casualties resulted. Very serious food riots at Pesthburg resulted in the destruction of property. Frequent riots have occurred at Vienna and Leipzig, in which the rioters are reported to have blown up many important ammunition depots."

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, October 24th.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish question, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Duke had striven to avoid endangering the usefulness of the Convention. The speeches of Devalera, the Sinn Féin leader, were cold-blooded incitements to rebellion. Therefore, in order to save the people, who honestly believed they are doing their best for their country, firm Government action was necessary. "There were three things the Government ought to emphasise in the interests of Ireland: first, incitement to rebellion cannot be permitted. The Germans recently landed arms eighteen months ago. We know that arrangements are again in the making to land arms. We know that this was partly done by Count von Bernstorff. Secondly, no Government can permit organisation for rebellion. The Premier then referred to the drillings and marchings and exhortations of Devalera that they should study the mechanism of the rifle, and said that what was going on in Ireland was a deliberate attempt to enrol and drill thousands of young men, who, if they had been in this country, would have been compulsorily enlisted. Thirdly, there was a lot of talk among Sinn Féin leaders which did not mean Home Rule or self-government, but separation or secession. There was a demand for the sovereign independence of Ireland. We had better say at once that under no conditions would Great Britain permit anything of that kind."

Answering Mr. Dillon, the Prime Minister said that the Government had given an undertaking at the formation of the Convention that if a substantial agreement were reached the Government would use the whole of their power and initiative to give effect thereto, in the form of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Dillon—I understand the Prime Minister to pledge the Government, immediately after an agreement is reached, to put a Bill before Parliament and pass it. Mr. Lloyd George—Certainly.

Mr. Redmond's motion was rejected by 211 votes to 68.

THE ESCAPED "L293."

LONDON, October 24th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Great Britain had made representations to Spain regarding the escape of the German submarine "L293." It was confident that the measures taken by Spain would prevent a repetition of such incidents.

VINDICATION OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, October 24th. Scientific explanations of the atmospheric conditions during the air raid of October 20th finally demonstrated that not only were British airmen not to blame, but actually were primarily responsible for the Zeppelins arriving over France. Above a disconcerting ground mist were three distinct strata in the atmosphere, each with different air currents and winds. The highest of these, namely, at 14,000 feet, was blowing at forty miles an hour from the north-west. It was into this strata that the aeroplanes forced the Zeppelins. Thus the latter were carried to France, where the authorities had been warned to be on the look-out for them, and were easily able to deal with them in daylight.

AMERICA AND THE WAR. ENEMY PROPERTY TRUSTEE.

WASHINGTON, October 24th. The new Enemy Property Trustee, on assuming office, announced that credits of other property held by American firms for alien enemies, estimated at a value of hundreds of millions of dollars, would be subscribed to the Liberty Loan. He denied that plans had been made to seize enemy-owned real property, including stored cotton and other materials. He added that he had notified corporations and other business firms working with German or Germanic Allies' funds that their normal business operations would be interfered with as little as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND. DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPORT.

THE HAGUE, October 24th. In the Chamber, the Foreign Minister said that the Government strongly protested at Great Britain's scarcely friendly attempt to exercise pressure regarding the transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium, but without result. The Government had not received proofs from Great Britain that the sand and gravel was destined for military purposes. The Government declined, through pressure of any belligerent, to neglect Treaty obligations to another party.

RACING IN ENGLAND. THE CESAHEWITCH.

LONDON, October 24th. The Cesahewitch resulted as follows:—
Eurore 1
Ivanhoe 2
Race Rock 3
Seventeen ran. Won by three lengths, a length between second and third. The betting was 100 to 7 agst. Eurore, 100 to 6 agst. Ivanhoe, and 100 to 12 agst. Race Rock.

THE SWEDISH MAIL POUCHES.

WASHINGTON, October 24th. The Swedish Legation having given satisfactory assurance to the British Embassy, the latter is handing over the mail pouches, seized at Halifax.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted 21d. per ounce, and the market is dull.

THE JULIAN FRONT.

CADORNA'S VICTORY.

HAMMER AND ANVIL.

(By "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The Italian Armies, in the presence of their valiant King, and under the command of General Cadorna, the sole chief of the Allies who has retained his command throughout the war, recommenced on August 19th, with their customary gallantry and determination, their attack on the Julian front from Monte Nero to the sea.

The reasons which caused Cadorna's May offensive to be broken off were good and unanswerable. On all fronts, and on this rugged Julian front most of all, it is necessary to proceed by stages, and to wait until men, guns, and ammunition are available in sufficient numbers, until communications with the new front are assured, and until all the many preparations are made for the methodical and successful pursuit of the next objectives. The delay inevitably entails the disadvantage of giving the enemy a breathing space; but victories are not stolen, and when an attack is well mounted, the greater the number of the enemy, the greater the glory, and the more fruitful his defeat.

THE AUSTRIAN ENEMY.

Since the struggle in May the Austrians had considerably augmented their numbers, their guns, and their defences. This had been particularly true of the Carso front, which must have appeared to the enemy to be Cadorna's main objective, but on the whole Julian front the forces of the enemy had increased. Whereas, at the time of the writer's visit to the Italian front in June last year, the Austrians had the equivalent of only six or seven divisions from Tolmino to the sea, they had 21 on August 1st of this year. The Austrian artillery had also grown in proportion, and had risen to 2,300 guns of all calibres, including about 1,900 pieces of medium and large calibre over four inches.

The defences had similarly grown, and were usually in three lines—first line with *Feldwachen* posts in front, the *Hundertmeterlinie* next, and the *Kernstellung* behind—with separate machine-gun positions, *Riegelstellungen* or barring lines, and all the other developments, including barbed wire, well known to us in Flanders and in France. The Austrian divisions still average 12 battalions each, which are probably not over 600 men strong, but the march formations in rear allow strengths to be kept up. The artillery included guns and howitzers of 381, 350, 380, 300, 280, 185, 160, and 104 mm. As the mountainous ground offered wonderful facilities for observation, the power of the Austrian guns was great.

Nearly half the Austrian weight of men and guns was assembled on the Carso between the Vippacco and the sea. Here there were 10 divisions, namely, the 9th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 25th, 26th, 31st, 44th, 48th, and 108th, besides Marines and Volunteers, while the equivalent of the infantry of three divisions was available in the march formations behind. More than half of the defenders of the Carso were Slavs, namely, Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Serbo-Croats, and Slovenes, and on this frontier the Slav races have always fought well. Considering the great natural strength of the Julian front, the defences there created, and the number of available rifles and guns, the work which lay before the Italian 2nd and 3rd Armies was of a most exacting character and required great qualities of leadership and courage to overcome.

ITALIAN PREPARATIONS.

Italy's previous efforts on the Julian front had forced the enemy back on the Carso to the sea at the mouth of the Timavo, whence the Austrian line ran approximately north through Fornazza, Verste, Kostanjevice, and Dosso Fatti, to the hills south of the Vippacco and of Biglia. The Italian lines were from 100 to 400 yards distant, each and north-east of Gorizia, the dominating heights of Sesto, Gabriele, and Daniele, with their easterly extensions, forbade for the moment an advance, but the Italians had previously stormed and captured the Kuk-Vodice heights, east of the Isosno, nearly from Monte Santo to Anzovo, and it was this success which Cadorna decided to exploit while all his enemy's attention, or at least a large share of it, was concentrated on the Carso front.

Cadorna's means had greatly increased, both men and guns, but there was one service which had received remarkable expansion—namely, his Flying Corps, and it has performed valuable services. Victories, in the few days, and under the particular conditions in which battles are fought, are not won by the airmen, but are begun by them, and without their opening success is difficult to obtain. These Italian airmen, like ours in France, obtained complete photographs of all the Austrian arrangements, and during the preliminary Italian bombardment, which was violent and lasted for 24 hours throughout the day and night of August 19th, the airmen bombed the enemy's communications, depots, and centres of distribution of food and water. They ranged far and Comen, one of the chief centres of distribution behind the Carso line, was particularly well looked after.

THE ATTACK.

On the night of August 19th-20th the Italian engineers and postcoopers laid 14 bridges between Anzovo and Auza, after overcoming during the previous three months certain technical difficulties to which General Cadorna incidentally alludes. The troops of the 3rd Army immediately began to cross, and for six days the Italian Commander-in-Chief only told us that these operations were proceeding regularly. Actually, the 3rd Army had been engaged in a decisive operation—namely, the turning of the Austrian lines facing the Italians on the Kuk-Vodice heights, and the penetration

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NEW RUSSIAN LINE.

POSITIONS OF NATURAL STRENGTH.

The present Russian positions in the Riga-Friedrichstadt region are of very considerable strength. Their right flank is based on the coast behind the Meloup River, this front being further supported by two large lakes between which the enemy has to pass. To the east of these lakes great forests and marshes stretch to the Livonian An. In the Zegewold region the River Aa winds through a valley, and the wooded slopes form what is known as the Livonian Switzerland. Near Zegewold, which rises to an altitude of 330ft., are two large sandstone caverns on the right bank of the river. The railway and road from Riga to Pakoff and Petrograd do not follow the course of the Aa in its passage through the defile; they turn eastward along the foot of the hills and pass between them and a marshy plain, the narrow passage being barred by Russian forces in the neighbourhood of Ligat, where the plateau rises to 385ft., its highest point, 465ft., being reached three miles south of Wenden, the capital of the district.

As far as Ligat the Russian line runs almost due west to east, but here it turns southward to Friedrichstadt, a distance of 40 miles, passing through forests and across marshy land and rivers. A north-south area is crossed by two roads easterly in direction, and along the whole front, from the Gulf of Riga to the Dwina, the Russians hold the heights and narrow passages all of them difficult for the enemy to force. Hence the arrest of the German advance.

SEVENTY-THREE BATTERIES SILENCED.

During the last few days' fighting (says *The Times*) War correspondent writing from Ypres on August 18th, I have heard several times the statement that in the course of the battle the fire of the German batteries actually grew perceptibly and continuously less as they were put out of action by our guns. This is quite credible. In the course of a single day our guns, guided by our aeroplanes, silenced 73 hostile batteries.

of the Bainsizza plateau. They took the Vrh and Jelenik heights, and, being aided by their comrades on the Kuk-Vodice position, they swept away the Austrian defenders. Monte Santo fell by the 24th, and the 3rd Army continued its advance eastward across the plateau until brought up before a position not yet exactly defined for us, where some Austrian reserves compelled a halt until artillery could be brought up to oppose them.

The Italian airmen materially contributed to this success by bombing the Chiapovano valley, a deep, rugged indentation, which is probably the main line of Austrian communication in this quarter. And was reported to be full of troops. In this brilliant affair, which almost rose to the height of a manoeuvre-battle, the Livorno, Udine, Florence, Tortona, Elba, Vicenza, and 1st and 5th Bersaglieri brigades received the special mention which General Cadorna is not in the habit of giving unless it is deserved.

The nature of the Italian operations east of Gorizia has not been defined for us by the Italian commander, and the action here was probably subordinate and auxiliary. But the 2nd Army on the Carso made a most energetic attack and carried the front Austrian lines from Korito to Selo, thus effectually breaking in upon the Carso front, and bringing the Italian lines within reach of the Austrian second line at Stari Lokva. The Grenadier, Bari, Lario, Pionero, and Cosenza brigades have the honour of this success, which was secured on August 20th and was valuable, since it completely held the Carso defenders in their positions. The Italian and British monitors and other craft took a part in the fleet by bombarding the coast, batteries, railways, and communications. Further north the Puterna brigade took and held a strong position south-east of Fain-Hrib.

THE RESULTS.

Thus the Austrian right had been turned and crushed, the right centre at Monte Santo had passed into Italian hands, and on the Carso the enemy had been held in position when he had not been driven out of it. The Austrians claim a great success on the Carso front and affirm that they have successfully resisted the 3rd Army, but in admitting the loss of Selo they give away their case, and we have still to be told by General Cadorna what rôle he assigned to the 3rd Army in the south. A temporary lull is attributed to the state of the atmosphere, but in any case, since nearly a third of the entire Austro-Hungarian Army is on this Julian front, we cannot expect to see it swallowed at a gulp, and must be content to await the next developments, well satisfied that the Italians should have once more asserted their superiority to their traditional enemy.

The capture of 25,000 prisoners and 75 guns in a week of fighting is a splendid record and gives us the measure of Austrian losses. No Allied Army has had such natural difficulties to contend with as had the Italian, nor could any other have displayed greater resolution and skill in overcoming them. Moreover, the triumph of the 2nd Army opens up great possibilities, and should it hold of the Bainsizza plateau be completed, and Monte Santo be made full use of for artillery purposes, the defenders of Gabriele and Daniele mountains, threatened as they may be from the rear, will be placed in a critical position. But let us remember the roadless and waterless character of much of this district, and not expect any gallant Allies to perform miracles. Cadorna and his fine troops have added a page of glory to the history of Italy, and no enemy can detract from the splendour of their achievement. The Austrian avails of the attack of the Italian hammer. Let history take note of it.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 27th.

The long list of members of the Order of the British Empire which is published this week is the subject of a certain amount of criticism. Perhaps this is not altogether surprising. Any list of the kind challenges criticism. In a way it is like the lists which literary men sometimes compile to beguile a leisure hour under the title of "The Hundred Best Books." Somebody is sure to question the inclusion of one author, or to enquire why another was left out. As regards the new Order it is urged that it was quite unnecessary. There are in the list twenty or thirty people whose services during the war are universally acknowledged, but there are ample means already in existence whereby their merits could be recognised without the creation of a new scheme of decorations.

It is urged in some quarters that the division into Knights Grand Cross, ordinary Knights, Companions, and members is particularly unfortunate, because there can be no rigid measure, or any measure, of the relative value of the services rendered to the nation in connection with the war by men and women of all classes. Of course, the real danger is that the Order, being unnecessary, may become simply an extension of a form of patronage. In this connection it is instructive to find in Mr. Gerard's latest contribution to the *Daily Telegraph* a passage in which he says, "Countless orders and decorations are given in Germany."

Even domestic servants who have served a long time in one family receive orders; faithful postmen and other officials who have never appeared on the police books for having made statements against the Government or the army are sure of receiving some sort of order. It would be unfortunate indeed if an outside observer in time to come were able to say anything along these lines about Great Britain.

The Corn Production Bill has been placed on the Statute Book in spite of determined opposition on the part of out-and-out industrialists who see in any steps designed to promote the prosperity of British agriculture only a dose to the landed interest. In this case landlords and farmers are not likely to profit at the expense of the tax-payers. What Parliament has done resolves itself simply into a State guarantee to farmers of a minimum price for corn for the next five years, so that after peace is declared, in the event of prices falling to the low level which ruled before the war, English producers will not suffer financial loss.

There are many able judges of the situation who predict that for a long time to come food will not be cheap, and consequently a State subsidy will not be required. As millions of men are under arms, the production of food must be considerably less than it was in 1914 and the preceding years. There is sure to be scarcity all over the world for some time to come, and therefore in accordance with the law of supply and demand prices in the world's markets will remain at a higher level.

But more is involved than prices. The inevitable result of State direction and control of agriculture under the stress of war will be seen later on in vastly improved methods of cultivation, resulting in due course, as there is every reason to hope and to believe, in enabling this country to become almost independent of foreign wheat fields for the supply of our daily bread.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

At no time since the war began has London been so full of Canadian and Australian troops as at present. The latter predominate in regard to numbers. You meet these broad-shouldered young stalwarts in all parts of the town, mostly in twos or threes, obviously bent on sightseeing and well-pleased with all that is going on around them. As the capital of the Empire there is no doubt that London is a source of wonder and a city of delight to the men of the prairie and the bush. A great deal of the old brightness and life are lacking, for the shadow of the war is ever present. Still, there is always something to attract and please a stranger. The traffic is not so mighty in volume as in pre-war days, thousands of buses and taxis having been taken off the streets owing to lack of petrol; but all the same the roar and rush of vehicles are so great, and the scenes in the principal streets so full of colour and movement that the biggest Colonial city must seem quiet by comparison with London. The Australians, who have plenty of money, are to be met with in the well-known hotels and in the best seats in all the West End theatres, officers and privates rubbing shoulders on friendly terms.

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

Public interest in the proposed National War Museum is growing in several directions. It may be expected that after the great conflict is over there will be a collection of trophies and souvenirs such as has never been assembled in the course of human endeavour directed to a specific end. Looking back it is surprising how very few and unimpressive are the records of previous great wars. What, for instance, are our memorials of our long and bitter struggle against Napoleon? The present movement has the support and encouragement of the Government, and already a vast quantity of war material of all kinds has been collected.

The scheme, however, will include something more than a collection of war relics; there will be an effort to record and honour the brave who sacrificed their lives for their country. Sir Martin Conway suggests in this connection that such a memorial might take the form of a Hall (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE EVERYDAY WORK OF THE TROOPS.

SOME NOTABLE EXPLOITS.

The following despatch was received from General Headquarters in France, on September 10th:

As it is not possible to include in the daily *communiqués* the almost numberless incidents occurring daily and nightly along our front, often entailing hard fighting by small parties, and demanding high qualities of courage and endurance on the part of the troops concerned, a short summary is given below showing the general nature of the work which is constantly being done.

Our patrols are continually at work, both on the battle front and also upon what are generally regarded as quiet parts of the line. Small parties go out by day and night to investigate the enemy's wire, to ascertain the condition of his trenches, and the strength of the garrison or the position of German machine-gun emplacements, and strong points. Much valuable information is obtained, and encounters with the enemy's patrols, and working parties are frequent. Often considerable casualties are inflicted on the enemy, and prisoners are secured. A few instances will serve as examples of many.

Recently a small party of troops belonging to a Scottish Division lay up one evening on each side of a track in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and after two hours of waiting successfully ambushed two parties of the enemy. Several Germans were killed or wounded, and one was taken prisoner. We had no casualties. On the afternoon of August 24 a New Zealand N.C.O. swam a river and spent five and a half hours reconnoitering the ground on the German side of the stream. In the evening he found a raft on which he returned. Two hours later he took a patrol of three men across the river on the raft, surprised a small German post, and after killing its occupants brought his patrol back safely to the British lines. In the course of the fighting for the knoll east of Epéhy at the end of last month a small party of North Country troops, without loss to themselves, rushed a German post south-east of the knoll, bombed the adjoining dug-out, and destroyed the enemy's machine-guns. The same sector a patrol of dismounted Indian Cavalry holding a small wood was attacked by an enemy raiding party and forced to withdraw. A counter-attack was at once made, and at the cost of four casualties the wood was cleared of the enemy. On another occasion British patrols encountered a large enemy party working on the German wire in the Havincourt sector. Our men opened fire with rifles and Lewis guns with such effect that the German party left half their number as casualties in their own wire.

The greatest vigilance is demanded also of the troops holding our own forward posts. At the end of August a small German patrol endeavoured to rush a post held by North Country troops north of the Scarpe. One of the hostile patrol was taken prisoner and the remainder were shot. About the same date two parties of the enemy were observed approaching the posts held by English county troops east of Wytschaete. Fire was opened upon them with Lewis guns at short range, and the parties were dispersed, leaving twelve of their number dead in front of our outpost line.

Of Honour designed and decorated by British artists; and at a recent exhibition at the Royal Academy Mr. Henry Wilson and his colleagues indicated how nobly a Hall of Honour might be designed and carried out by our designers and craftsmen. Meanwhile collections are being made of everything which can convey to posterity some idea of the spirit and the thoughts and temper of the nation in these days. Even the little flags worn on King Days, the posters used when Lord Kitchener was raising the New Armies, the literature issued in connection with the Food Economy Campaign, and the various War Leases, the methods used to screen lights on motor cars and so forth, are being preserved.

WHAT ITALY WANTS.

General Cadorna's smashing blows against the Austrians give particular apposite interest just now to a very interesting statement in the *Westminster Gazette* on the aims and objects of Italy in the war. It is from Admiral T. di R., the Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Navy. This officer, who commands all the mobilised naval forces of his country, says that the ultimate aim is the restoration of Italian unity, which can only be achieved by regaining possession of Trentino and Trieste. The fact that these places are under Austrian rule is comparable to the ports of a country being in the hands of foreigners. Yet it is only about a century ago that the whole of Dalmatia was seized by the Hapsburgs, a considerable portion of the population being replaced by Germans and Croats, and the Italians who remained placed under the heel of the spoiler. When the map of Europe is redrawn after the war, and the principle of preserving nationalities from disruption is securely established, Dalmatia must revert to the Italian people.

THE MILITARY SIDE.

Apart from these considerations, from the standpoint of national security and development the position of Italy is intolerable under existing conditions. No matter where an Italian ship may be in the Adriatic, owing to the lack of ports or anchorages, she can only take shelter in Venice or Brindisi, which are about 800 miles apart, whereas there are numerous and splendid harbours along the coast of Dalmatia, and in the Curzolari Isles. Owing to this Austria with a smaller navy than Italy is Mistress of the Adriatic. Italy is not seeking conquest, but wants simply to regain her lost territory, emancipate her nationals in Dalmatia from the Austrian yoke, and make her future secure. These are ideals which must win the sympathy of the peoples in all the countries of the Grand Alliance as legitimate and just. One can understand why the words Trentino, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia, Adriatic have for Italians the whole world over not merely a geographical significance but represent the spiritual and material aspirations of the race.

SWITZERLAND'S PART IN THE WAR.

HELPING THE HELPLESS.

[FROM "THE TIMES," SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT ZURICH.]

With the exception of one or two lurid moments, the history of Switzerland during the war has for the outer world been uneventful. Nor have the Swiss the least desire for any more spectacular connection with the war than they endure at present. But, although Switzerland has kept out of the limelight, and the stage is crowded by more strenuous actors, she has all the while quietly been playing a very noble part.

Blessed words by having been spared the armed violence of the enemy, she has from the first devoted herself, while mobilizing her army against any possible invader, to offering her thanks to Heaven and maintaining her traditional attitude among the nations by doing good to the unhappy and innocent victims whom the fortune of war brings within her reach. In the early days of the war, when the first news of the German advance came, she was the first to open her doors to the refugees, and to the thousands of prisoners, now nearly 30,000 in number, to whom she affords a chance of recuperation in her health-giving air. It is to the unofficial good works of the Swiss people in regard to the homeless civilians and broken soldiers passing through on the way back to their own countries that I would draw attention to-day.

The number of French civilians from devastated districts who have returned through Switzerland to France up to the present exceeds 230,000. Day after day the trains come through. I have just named the arrival of the 476th and day after day since the tide of miserable humanity began to flow, at all the stations on the way—at Schaffhausen, Zurich, Bern, Lausanne, Geneva, and wherever else the trains stop—and at any hour of the day or night, a crowd of Swiss people have met those trains and done their best by food and gifts and cheering words to the passengers. In the early days, with spontaneous outpouring of loving-kindness, from lack of experience and organization, and from the very warmth of feeling which inspired it, tended to be not only overwhelming to the recipients, but extravagant. Now, though the warmth of feeling remains—some men (often very busy ones) and many ladies have not failed to meet a single train, and organization is perfect, and the systematic method of the *Comité*, civil and military, has become a disciplined habit. I have seen several trains stop at stations and have marvelled at the sympathetic faces of the spectators, who have witnessed the scene so many times that at first one might expect to find them to have become indifferent. But the zeal with which the authorized workers distribute coffee, soup, tobacco, and chocolate, and sing children's hymns of hope and consolation remains unabated, and those who have no active work to do can at least raise encouraging cheers. Nor must we forget the devoted ladies who accompany the trains all the way.

A "CHEERFUL" TRAIN.

The incident which happens nearly every day of the week at Zurich station seems to me one of the most pathetic that I have met during the war. I do not weep readily, but on this occasion I was moved to breaking down twice, and there were more wet eyes on that railway platform than I have ever seen at a funeral. And this, it seems, was a particularly "cheerful" train. Its freight this day consisted of 77 old men, 280 women, 75 children, 40 babies under four, and four dogs. Their homes were in the neighbourhood of Reims, but for what seemed to them many years they had been living at Nancy, and they had been here long enough to exist. But they have lost everything they possessed. When the train had been emptied and disinfected, I walked through the carriages and saw in the luggage racks all that remained to them: after the Germans had done with them. Over each seat was a small bundle, containing in a rug or blanket, something that the refugees felt could simply not be left behind. Sometimes it was a clock, often a broken toy, one grandmother had brought merely the six umbrellas of the family. Not all the passengers were able to alight. The oldest woman that I saw was 93. But in the previous train there had been one of 99, who confidently asserted her intention of living yet two more years, in order that she might see the final destruction of the Boche, who has robbed her of all she had in the world.

FOOD AND CLOTHES.

Escorted by young women in snowy white, those who could walk—and many walked stiffly enough after their two days and two nights in the train—were taken to the large refreshment halls and fed. While they revelled in bread and coffee there took place one of those singular inquiries, in which the Swiss Red Cross has been astonishingly successful, as to whereabouts of missing soldiers and civilians from the devastated districts. No fewer than 10,000 missing people have been heard of up to date. Then, while the babies, yelling lustily for their mothers, were washed and clad by half a dozen Zurich ladies in an empty Swiss hospital coach, their elders were led across the street to the precincts of the Museum and there supplied with all kinds of clothes. The supply of clothes has become a serious question, for, of course, the people of Zurich have emptied their wardrobes long ago. Parties are hard at work throughout the country, but there is a great dearth of suitable materials. While the people sat waiting their turn they showed us the *boite communautaire* which, with the exception, I think, of 50 francs, are the only form in which they were allowed to possess money. Their original French money, some cases of 50 francs, considerable amount, being the savings of a lifetime, they had been obliged to change, first into German marks and then from marks into these pitiable tickets, mostly of one franc denomination, repayable two years after the signature of peace "by the communes which issued them and in which alone they had any value at all. The French Government has to buy them back at their face value. It is not hard to be pointed out that this is one more characteristic German "stat." Nor are there lacking of the argument that by subordinate German officials, on pretence of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WILL THE KAISER EXPLAIN?

A NORTH SEA MYSTERY.

[By "IGNORUS."]

The secret telegrams exchanged by the Kaiser and the Czar during the North Sea crisis of 1904 clear up several gaps in our knowledge. They do not come as a complete surprise. It was believed at the time that the Kaiser was trying to bring about a complete rupture of the friendship between Great Britain and France, or of detaching Russia from France. Only a few months before—in April, 1904—the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement, which ended the enmity between France and Great Britain, had been published.

The Russian Baltic Fleet, commanded by Admiral Rodzweyko, sailed from Revel for the Far East in mid-October, 1904. According to a Paris newspaper, the *Echo de Paris*, which was excellently informed, being in close touch with the French staff, before the departure of the fleet warnings were given to the Russian Admiralty that Japanese torpedo craft were in the North Sea. The warnings, stated the *Echo de Paris*, proceeded from German agents or Russians noted for their sympathy to Germany.

Germany not only warned Russia that a Japanese attack would be made in the North Sea, but also beset the Russian Admiralty with "private" and "friendly" communications. The object was to endeavour to bring about an incident in the North Sea embroiling Great Britain and France. The exact spot where the (Japanese) flotilla was operating was pointed out to the infuriated Russians.

French diplomacy was on the alert in its anxiety to avert any collision. But on the night of October 21st-22nd the Russian Fleet sighted what its officers and men deemed were two torpedo-boats and fired on them and on other vessels near them. The result was that one British trawler was sunk and six British fishermen were killed and six wounded. Subsequent inquiry showed that the trawler was in all probability mistaken for a torpedo-boat, though two (British) witnesses stated that they imagined they each saw a torpedo-boat.

Was there a torpedo-boat there? And, if so, was it a German one?

All neutral Governments denied that any vessel of theirs was near the scene of action. That no British or Japanese war-vessel was in the North Sea on that night need not be stated. The Russians have long since acquitted us and their present Allies but loyal and honourable enemies in that war, the Japanese, of any such guile. But after the affair there were mysterious happenings in Germany. Suddenly and without notice the German Navy was mobilised. The war was officially stated by the German Press in December, 1904, and was the subject of comment in *The Daily Mail* at the time. So secret and apparently causeless a mobilisation led to anxiety in Great Britain, and four British battleships had to be hurried north from the Mediterranean owing to the British Government's ignorance of what Germany really meant. At the same time, from neutral North Sea ports, came in statements that one or two destroyers or large torpedo-boats of unknown nationality had been seen in the North Sea about the time of the incident. Some of the reports roundly averred that these vessels were German. But the German Government officially declared, on November 1st, that, "according to telegraphic information from the North Sea naval station, there were no German torpedo-boats in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank on the night in question."

At that date, of course, the British nation had no real knowledge that Germany was proposing to Russia an alliance against Great Britain or that the German Government believed in the principle, "Necessity knows no law," which is identical with the doctrine that Germany can commit any sin that suits her. The Kaiser at Kiel on June 28th, 1904, had toasted King Edward and the British Navy with eager enthusiasm, and shortly afterwards a German squadron, and said in a visit to Plymouth when officers made the warmest protestations of friendship.

The mystery of the torpedo-boat remains, though it is now clear that Germany could have profited by producing the incident, as she alone could have profited by the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914.—*Daily Mail*.

MR. BARNES ON LABOUR INTRIGUES.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. speaking last month at a National War-Aid Campaign meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, said he was there to urge them to a continuation of the war until the only end consistent with freedom, and that was the end which would down Prussian militarism. (Cheers.) The first step to peace, he concluded, was that Germany must clear out of Belgium and make reparation for what she had done. (Cheers.)

collecting for the Red Cross, of some or all of the 50 francs of French money, which had been placed by the German authorities in sealed envelopes before the train started.

After the people had been clothed they returned to the platform, where they washed in basins, and then took their seats. Copies of *Le Matin* were substituted for the notorious *Gazette des Ardennes*, still reeking with the old lie about England's never leaving Calais, which had been pressed upon the *rapatriés* before starting, and which, like other German propaganda, is now seldom read, and never believed by those upon whom it is forced. Girls distributed chocolate, postcards, and little presents, and a party of the Landsturm who had been on duty for the three hours, during which the visit lasted sang a hymn. The train steamed on and amid a chorus of "Adieu, adieu!" and we waved and turned away, taking care not to look into each other's faces.

That afternoon a train of French grand *bleues* was expected. There were to be 500 of them, and 50 attendants were accompanying them for 100 out of the 300 were

WEATHER REPORT.

October 25th at 11.25.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately at Waihaiwei, and slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has weakened and moved eastward; a low pressure area remains in the China Sea.

Moderate monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea. Heavy rain for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.82 inches, against an average of 80.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Formosa	No. 1
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Formosa	No. 1

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.

- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
- 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
- 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated as the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chih-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Kai Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tin Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give as soon as possible warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons, and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 3 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the apparent wind velocity of the force centre will be shown, in addition to the direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

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M. R. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

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Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

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That old devil, Insomnia, is the greatest booking agent on earth. The result of his never-ending labour is so great that it requires thousands of sanatoriums and hundreds of insane asylums to take care of his bookings. The overflow he sends to prisons, work-houses, and graveyards.

Insomnia is a grave disease; it means that the great nerve system and the real life of the body is impaired and the diseases should be healed promptly by proper treatment.

Your nervous energy is like a bank account. If you use it up faster than you add to it you overdraw your account. Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have sleepless nights, brainfags, or lack of ambition caused by overwork, worry, over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or from excess of any kind, go to your chemist and get a bottle of Sargol Tablets and take two after each meal and two just before retiring at night. Good-bye to despondency, "hump," and "blues."

You will eat well, sleep well, and feel splendid all the time. Sargol will enable you to draw every atom of strength, blood, and nourishment from the food you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods, tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives are permanent and lasting. Don't suffer with your nerves any more, get back your old-time strength and energy by taking a little Sargol.

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[577]

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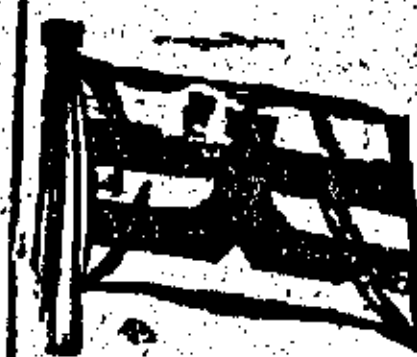
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